

Amendment to Claims

This listing of Claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in this Application.

Listing of Claims

Claims 1-6 CANCELLED

Claim 7. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) A non-spring-back shoe insole comprising cushioning layer structure fully responsible for all cushioning behavior in the insole, structurally limited, with regard to cushioning-action response by it to a load-induced deformation, solely to a non-spring-back response, with said cushioning layer structure having upper and lower surfaces, and being formed throughout of an acceleration-rate-sensitive, viscoelastic, non-springy cushioning material, which, when a force is applied perpendicular to the cushioning layer structure, effectively densifies, thereby preventing total compression of the cushioning layer structure, and
a moisture-wicking fabric overlayer joined to said upper surface, and including elongate load-distributing fibres which provides (1) a wear surface to protect the longevity of the underlying cushioning layer structure, (2) a low coefficient of sliding friction to minimize friction-induced heat from the foot of the wearer, (3) wicking of moisture to the perimeter of the insole, and (4) load-distributing elements to spread localized load events over an overlayer surface, and wherein said moisture-wicking fabric overlayer cooperates with said cushioning layer structure to enhance shock absorbing characteristics thereof.

Claim 8. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) A non-spring-back shoe insole comprising

cushioning layer structure fully responsible for all cushioning behavior in the insole, structurally limited, with regard to cushioning-action response by it to a load-induced deformation, solely to a non-spring-back response, with said cushioning layer structure having upper and lower surfaces, and being formed throughout of an acceleration-rate-sensitive, viscoelastic, non-springy cushioning material, wherein said cushioning layer structure tends to flow with heat and compression, thus deforming gradually to create an upwardly facing, topographically-conforming, foot-support surface which compliments and follows the configuration of the underside of a supported foot, which, when a force is applied perpendicular to the cushioning layer structure, effectively densifies, thereby preventing total compression of the cushioning layer structure, and

a moisture-wicking fabric overlayer joined to said upper surface, and including elongate load-distributing fibres which provides (1) a wear surface to protect the longevity of the underlying cushioning layer structure, (2) a low coefficient of sliding friction to minimize friction-induced heat from the foot of the wearer, (3) wicking of moisture to the perimeter of the insole, and (4) load-distributing elements to spread localized load events over an overlayer surface, and wherein said moisture-wicking fabric overlayer cooperates with said cushioning layer structure to enhance shock absorbing characteristics thereof.

9. (NEW) The non-spring-back shoe insole of claim 7 wherein said moisture-wicking fabric overlayer includes elongate, stretch resistant fibers which function as tension-active, load distributing components in the fabric, and which are oriented at about 45° to a long axis of the

insole and at about 90° to one another.

10. (NEW) The non-spring-back shoe insole of claim 10 wherein said moisture-wicking fabric overlayer includes elongate, stretch resistant fibers which function as tension-active, load distributing components in the fabric, and which are oriented at about 45° to a long axis of the insole and at about 90° to one another.